Mr. GALE thereupon asked consent to offer a concur

Mr. W. TAYLOR preferred this latter motion also, but

Me hoped some one would move the previous question, and thus put an end to this farce. Mr. I.GOMIS was of the opinion that it would have been better for the people, if one half of the bills which had been passed, had been defeated. It is never expected that all the work laid out should be perfected, nor is it desirable. It is desirable, however, that the Supply bill should be passed. But it is also desirable that the session should

Mr CASE referred to the fact that bills had been before e Legislature for tour years which had just been passed, his was not a judicious mode of legislation. Business be un could be finished. Consequently he dissented from remack that it was best not to finish up all the business

dent Bell Mr LITTLEJOHN laid on the table a joint resolution to acjourn size die on Wednesday next, at 6 o'clock P. M.

SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCES.

How to get rid of them and establish a pure Decimal Carrency—The Quarters are not Decimal.

7s the Edwar of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Your article in to day's Tribune, on " Shaving for

"a Penny," was read with almost as much interest in Philadelphia as in New York, for although the evil com-plained of is not so great in this city as in yours, the

POST-OFFICE REFORM.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin : The friends of Post Office Reform must be pleased

to observe that this subject is beginning to engage your attention, as well as that of your correspondents. It is to be hoped the matter will be thoroughly discussed, and such suggestions offered as may speedily and effectually remedy the many evils complained of, connected with the present

lost Office system. The subject is one of vast importance o the entire country, and, therefore, should receive great consideration. One plan, as a first step toward the ob-Ject should be the formation of societies for the express purpose of advocating this measure. In February, 1837.

lowing arguments when are so fined and powerfit as to justify their republication now:

\* - Every body must admit that the Post Office, as a branch of the Government, is an institution obviously and inevitably liable to the most profigious abuses. Under the present system, there are some 15,000 Postmasters holding their appointments directly from one main and removable at his mere with. Nearly all this numerous army of Post and Army of them have substituted.

masters, at least a full myriad of them have

Respetfully yours, Philadelphia, Saturday July 16, 1850.

Ohio Commissioners of the World's Fair. Governor Wood h s appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners to the World's Fair: Henry Wilson, Esq. of Franklin County; Thomas Means, Esq., of Jefferson Co., and Gen. W. W. Powell, of Hamilton Co.

CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITORS

Siz: I have often desired to write you a line or two. and now I will do so. I wish occasionally to present to the public thoughts which, if you consent to publish, may probably be of service.

The castigation you have to day given to the exhibitors

at the Crystal Palace is well merited but I hope you will go farther, and plainly tell them, that you will not notice ony article in the Exhibition, that has not a sufficient de scriptive label conspicuously attached to it. If exhibitors knew how much they lost by such omission, they would quickly remedy it. But surely the Directors of the insti-lution are equally to blame, and their desire to sell cata-

quickly remedy it. But surely the Directors of the instiunion are equally to blame, and their desire to sell catalogues, (too meagre or too troublesome to be worth buying.) is probably the reason why they do not insist upon
every article being labeled.

In connection with this subject, allow me to add that
the contemplated change of price is most desirable, but that
both the 65 and 810 subscribers should, as all other men
must, pay for the ladies they introduce. The abuse of the
proposed privilege to the \$10 subscribers is apparent. I
would suggest the issue of \$2 tickets giving the buyer admission for six or eight days. More money will be made
by this mode, than may be at first supposed; and if the 5xhibition were opened at sun vise, how many a mechanic
and clerk, whose circumstances or employer cannot permit his absence from his daily toil, would be found at that
early hour, eagerly gathering the treasures thus placed
within bisreach. A man cannot, with much comfort take
two ladies at the same time, if either of the party desires
to get information or enjoyment, and to have to pay for
himself each time his gallantry is in demand, is a pretty severe tax where the ladies "don't mind the expense."
How can the week's release from toil or business, so usually obtained at this season, be better employed than in
the Crystal Palace, that Eden of Science, where, at one portion of the day the man wanders alone, enriching his mind
by the another the desired of the Creations of Genius and the Crystal Palace, that Eden of Science, where, at one por-tion of the day the man wanders alone, enriching his mind by the undisturbed study of the Creations of Genius and Art, and at another, is seen walking there with his fair coun-panion, as Adam with his Eve, imparting to her the knowl-edge he has so recently and so gratefully acquired, and, in words how semest, giving utterance to the elevated thoughts parent of the profound emotions with which his soul is filled. I am &c., &c., BEISTOLIA.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAYS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Among the thousand ideas which the opening of our World's Exhibition suggests to the mind, there is one which I consider very important, because its adoption would tend greatly to promote the material and moral ele-vation of the working class. I mean the opening of the Palace on Sundays. There are bundreds of motives why it should be so, but I will only cite a few. A great many workman, clerks and other persons of both sexes cannot possibly, for different reasons, absent themselves during the week from their avocations. There are many, also, who week from their avocations. There are many, also, who cannot well afford to lose a day's work, which would enhance the entrance ticket to three or four times its original cost. These remarks apply also to many people from the country, who find themselves in the same condition, and for whose accemmodation arrangements with radironal and steamboat owners should be entered into. The effect would be to draw thither thousands of people who would derive the most beneficial influence from the contemplation of so many master pieces of arts and industry, and who would otherwise fill the grog shops and rum holes of the City. If there were no other reason than this, it is my humble opinion that it should be considered sufficient to carry the adoption of my preposition. Therefors I refrain from speaking of the favorable effect it would have on the enterprise itself, and I close, Sir, by expressing the hope that the aid of your pen and influence will not be wanting in its support. Your, most respectfully. VICTOR HANNOT.

Kew-York, July 19, 1888.

## ALBANY.

Legislative Items—The Normal School Exercises.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Albany, Saturday, July 16, 1853.

This has been a dull week in Legislative matters.

The House spent the greater part of one day in discussing and "cussing" the Maine Law, and finally left the subject just where it stood at commencing, except that the prospect of its enactment is not quite as fair as before. Since them most of the members have been to New York, and what effect the scenes in the Crystal Palace suburbs have produced upon the minds of some of the gentlemen from the rural districts remains to be seen. The Senate has been remarkably industrious, having

been in session every day and nearly every night until a late hour. But most of the time has been spent in wrangling about the Supply bill, and what real progress has been made in the legitimate business of the session is difficult to tell.

The Normal School closed its Eighth Term on Thursday, and this, together with the meeting of the Associa-tion of Graduntes, having attracted a good deal of attention, a brief account of the proceedings will probably be deemed not inappropriate.

The usual examination commenced on Saturday, and

closed on Tuesday. This generally shares the fate of other school examinations, and attracts but little public attention. Of the result I know but little personally, but it is said to have fully sustained the high reputation of

The Association of Graduates, which meets bi-ennially, convened on Wednesday morning. The object of this association is to furnish schools with teachers and teach ers with schools, promote the cause of education and afford the opportunity for an occasional social re-union of those who look upon this institution as their Alma Mater. Most of those who graduate enroll the meselves among its members, and are scattered throughout nearly every state in the Union, and even in the British Provinces. It is not the design of the association to send its members out of the State, but where the inducements

are enusually strong, and an opportunity is thus presented for fu thering the Normal School Cause, this design

At the business meeting on Wednesday morning, Prof. At the business meeting on Wednesday morning, Prof. William F. Phelps, of this city, was chosen President. This is a most excellent selection. Since the first organization of the school until about a year since, Prof. Phelps has been connected with it as Principal of the Experimental Department, and in that capacity has doubtless done more to faster and develop a rational educational system throughout the State Language and the Cartest Language and Language the State than any other living man. He also served the Association for nearly three years as its Corresponding Secretary, and here again, by his admirable and judicious selection of teachers to answer the numerous calls made upon him, proved himself at once an able and devoted friend of education. T.C. Estee, Esq. and Prof. John F Stoddard, were chosen Vice Presidents: Prof. Samuel B. Weelworth, (present Principal of the School,) Cor-responding Secretary, and T. H. Bowen, Recording Sec-

Resolutions expressive of a continued confidence in the utility of Normal Schools, of the necessity for their increase, and of a hearty sympathy and cooperation with other educational associations, were then discussed and

adopted.

The public exercises were held in the afternoon at 33 o'clock, and the large lecture-room of the Normal Building was filled by a large and attentive audience. The Chair was occupied by the retiring President, Prof. D. G. Eaton, of Brooklyn, who, after an introductory prayer by Rev. Dr. Huntington, delivered a Valedictory Ad-dress. It was a brief but effective and forcible commentary on the past and the future of our country, and from it he deduced the great necessity for the education of the masses. Our present school system was alluded to, and though not decided perfect, still contained to many good features to be thoughtlessly thrown aside Returning thanks to the Association for the honors be towed upon bim, he vacated the Chair, which was taken

by his successor, Proj. Phelps.

An essay on "Incongruities," by Miss Viola Wilcox, and a poem by Mrs. S. A. Dempster Lansing, were then read by Miss Hance. Both were listened to with mark-

Prof. Foster, of Unios College, was then introduced. He expressed his pleasure at meeting so many of the friends of education, and after some felicitous allusious to the circumstances under which he appeared before his audience, proceeded to give one of the ablest, most logical and withal entertaining addresses to which it has been the writer's privilege to listen in a long time manner and matter he was equally happy, and though the exercises were prolonged by his speech until after 6 o'clock, it was universally pronounced to be the crownine feature of the day

The subject of his remarks was mainly a defense of the present system of Collegiate education, against the views of the Progressives or Ultraists who desire to

On Wednesday evening a social gathering of such of On Wednesday evening a social gameria, of such the past and present members of the school as chose to avail themselves of the opportunity, took place at the Lecture-room. The seats being removed, the large hall was converted into a spacious promenade, and music, mirth and beauty combined to give interest to the occasion.

restresolution providing for adjournment so soon as the Supply bills were passed.

Mr KENNEDY concurred in the idea that the original proposition to adjourn on Monday should not pass. If any resolution was to be acted upon now, he preferred that just read. ion. It was in truth a most delightful reunion. Some 400 ladies and gentlemen nine tenths of whom were teachers, from all parts of the State, were present, many of whom met for the first time since they were pupils o the institution. In the pleasing interchange of such thoughts and sentiments as the occasion seemed to call forth, the hours, like "viewless angels," went gliding by, and midnight had well nigh come and gone ere many

were aware of its approach.

The closing exercises of the term took place on Thursday afternoon. Prof. Bowen's choir of singers, as on previous occasions, did ample justice to their careful training, and contributed in no small degree to the pleasure of the occasion. Three orations were delivered. All were creditable productions, but the last on "Light." All were creditable productions, but the last on "Light, by Mr. I. Frank Wright of Onondaga, seemed by far the most acceptable to the audience, both in style and sentiment. The only thing that tended to mar the pleasant impression it produced, was a certain foppissness of manner exhibited in its delivery. An essay on the "Education of the Heart," written by Miss Dayton of Suffolk, "cation of the Heart," written by Miss Dayton of Suffolk.

instread.

Mr. W. TAYLOR preferred this latter motion also, but that was not just such a resolution as he sould desire to see passed. There are other bills than those referred to, important to be pessed. That in regard to Railroad social-rist was one. He was opposed to the House placing uself in the hands of a body which has spent some two weeks on the houges of a body which has spent some two weeks on the hands of a body which has spent some two weeks on the hands of a body which has spent some two weeks on the hands of a body which has spent some two weeks on the hands of a body in the hands of such a boy.

Mr. SHAW deemed this proposition a race for popularity, which should be contemned. The House should not think of adjourning until its work was completed. Besides the people are proud to have members here. It's their glory to be able to say that the Empire State has had a longer session than any other State in the Union, and can afferd to pay them. He had no doubt that other States would mutate the example of New York, and would see to it next year—not only that their sessions were as long as those in this State, but that, following our example in another particular, they had courage to impeach all their Stateofficers.

Mr. HASTINGS could not consent to adjourn while the Supply bill remained unacted up an nor would he censure the Senate for carefully scrutinizing that bill; it was an important bill, and should be carefully scrutinized but if this resolution should pass, the House might be compelled in a few hours, to act upon what could not be properly acted upon in less than as many days. He would prefer a Conference Committee to select bills proper to be passed, with the underestoding that when those bills should be bated on an unimpracticable subject. A dozen of bills night have been passed while this debate was progressing He hoped some one would move the previous question, and thus put an end to this farce.

Mr. D. B.TAYLOR was weary of these ridiculous debates on an unimpracticable subject. A dozen of was also read, and a Poem entitled "Kader Iris," by Miss Howe of Tempkins county. The latter was found-ed on an old German legend, and the taste and skill exhibited in its prosuction reflected much credit upon its fair authoress. Rev. Dr. Potter of this city next delivfair authoress. Rev. Dr. Potter of this city next deliv-ered an address to the graduating class. It was full of useful and instructive hints, and very favorably received. At its conclusion, Diplomas were conferred upon forty-two young ladies and gentlemen, and the large audience

The next term of the school commences on the 19th of September.

N. Y. LEGISLATURE-SPECIAL SESSION.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported complete the bill relative

to letteries.

Mr. BEACH asked consent that the Auburn Female Uni-Mr. WRIGHT asked that the bill to incorporate Trus-

tees of Fund for Indigent Clergymen of the Episcopal Crurch of the Diocese of New York, be read. Granted

Mr WRIGHT asked that the bill to incorporate Trustees of Fund for Indigent Clergymen of the Episopal Church of the Diocese of New York, be read. Gracied and passed.

Mr BAECOCK renewed his motion to refer the Canal Navigation bill to the Committee of the Whole having the special order in charge. Carried.

The question upon agreeing to the report upon the Supply bill was resumed.

A long rambling discussion ensued upon motions to amend and recommit in the course of which.

M. TABER said he was opposed to recommitting, all bough in favor of the object for which it is moved life d in or deem it his duty to advocate any of the measures of public benevolence, the expenditure for which was to be laid out in Albany. If the claims of the poor, the sick and friendless to medicine, and the claim of the help-leas orphan for shelter and for bread, do not speak effectually to the understaneings and hearts of Senators, nothing that he could say would indusence their votes. His object in speaking was widely different. He hoped there would be no more recommittent, except to pass thus bill promptly, as it is, and recommit it to the Assembly for their concurrence, and then recommit ourseves to our respective homes and constituents to justify it we can the manner in which we have spent the list month of our time. Have we spent then of our business or have we spent most of it in tide propositions, and unnecessary and apparently interminable debate. He had a right to ask this question, for although constantly in his seat, yet adding all he had to any new to all he had said during the nine days spent on this Sopply bill, it did not amount to so much as three minutes a day, on the average, which he (Mr. T.) had occupied in debate. He paid little regard to the complaints of that portion of the public press which supposed it popular, and was therefore accustomed to represent that the conviction that was our duty imaginately to neighbor and the size of the first of the firm of the same of the public for a portion of the size to make the ry by cutting off the customary supplies from the orpha sylum of the State. These, it is said, " are not proper a

to 12.
Mr. COOLEY moved a recess till 7 j. Lost, 4 to 15.
Mr. ROGER's moved to acjourn. Lost, 5 to 13.
Mr. COOLEY moved a recess till 7 o clock. Lost, 2 to 1

Mr. COOLEY then moved a recess till of Lost, a to 15, Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN moved to adjourn. Lost,

Mr COOLEY moved a recess till 10 minutes past -

Mr COOLEY then again moved to adjourn, and gave retice that he should continue to make these motions so long as he could stand, before he would allow the bar-

Mr. COENELL moved to lay all orders of business on

the table, to reach motions and resolutions, in order to move the Supply bill to a third reading.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN moved to adjourn. Lost.

for IS.
Mr. COOLEY moved to take a recess till half past Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN moved to amend by saying

Mr. V. S. moved to amend by making it a quarter be-

Mr. BABCOCK-1 move we adjourn. It is clearly evi-

No operum veted.

Mr. CONGER moved a call of the Senate. Carried, and

la relation to the imprisonment of persons under six-

dent we can do nothing to night, and for that reason I change my vote and go for adjournment.

m now present to tear out all the appropriations to aritable institutions, as was proposed. His motion

under their control and if we include in the estimate the contractors, drivers, carriers, and the various other persons more or less dependent for support on the enormous system, it will probably yield an aggregate of not less than half a million of persons under the immediate direction, to some extent of a single individual, seated at the head of tens of thousands of its orphans were supported, instructed and reared to usefulness, or turned admit in destitution, and ignorance, to perish or become nuisances and sin the count unity' Senators who devised and con-Can any one be so blind as not to perceive, at a glance, ted this sudden and unexpected attack upon the orphan ams, were \*elsome to the honor, glory and political himsent of the exploit. They would, as he believed it regeroed by every intelligent, right minded crizing.

that his is a monstrous power at all times ausseptible of being exerted, with the most dangerous effect, for the ad-vancement of objects hostilo to the true interests of the people. We do not ask the question with reference to the present, or the past or any inture administration, or with particular reference to any event which has occurred n set of moral sacrilege and political vandalism. In y view the proofs multiply, that we had better adjourn nd go home.

At half past six, there being but 17 Senators present,

Ar COOLEY moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. COOLEY then n oved to take a recess till so clock.

No quorum voted—but a quorum appearing, it was lost.

with particular reference to any event which his occurred or is usely to occur but simply in reference to the sub-ject in the abstract, and to the aspect it presents under all the changes and fluctuations of party affairs.—It is not only the vast means of undue influence which the present system gives to a single federal officer, in en-abing him, to some extent directive to control the suffra-ges of a numerous body of organized dependents, but the facilities it furnishes for the rapid and simultaneous diffu-sion of political includence which it may be desired to incilities it furnishes for the rapid and simultaneous diffusion of political intelligence which it may be desired to circulate, for the obstruction of that of a contrary tenor, and for the exercise of all the arts of political espienage, also rander the Post Office, as a branch of Government, a dargerous institution. If this is a danger not necessary to be mourred of the duties which it performs are a matter of trade, which might safely be left to the laws of trade, and if the transmission of our letters and in wepapers from place to place might be submitted with satisfy results to the operation of the same principles which now secure the carrying of our merchandise and our persons, there are many who will readily admit that the free trade system, as training to simplify the offices of Government and restrain cany who will readily admit that the free trade system, as ending to simplify the offices of Government and restrain is powers would be better than one of polithed regulation. As are correseves strongly inclined to the behef that if the lame in the faderal charter which gives to Congress the catrol of the Post Office had never been inserted a botter years would have grown up under the mere laws of trade, the present system, let it be conducted as it may can even in the tature of things, be whosty free from pointeral bases and is always in danger of being converted into a cret bootics in machine.

mere position machine.

On what principle is the line drawn which e-parates the matters which are left to the laws of trade, from those which are deemed to require position regulation. The Post Office is established for the purpose of facilitating in tercourse by letter between different places. But personal intercourse though less frequently necessary, is not less positively so than communicates by correspondence. The intertransmission of merchandise is as necessary as either. Why should to verified confine its mediation to the mere carrying of our retters. Why not also transport our persons and our goods. These objects, it will be an away therefore properly be left to individual enterprise. But what constitutes this the precise point where the laws of trade become impotent, and where individual enterprise leeds to be substituted by political courrol.

If the clause of the Constitution under which the Post Office establishment exists were struck from that instrument to merrow, is any one weak enough to suppose that

la relation to the imprisonment of persons under sixteen convicted of offenses sgainst the United States, in the New York House of Refuge.

Mr. 100M18 moved to take up the resolution fixing upon Menday for adjournment. [Carried].

Mr. 100M18 hope differ resolution would be adopted by the House, which, it was well known, was ready to adjourn within a few hours after they shall send down the Texand Supply bill. If the Senate could not get through in time, the hour for adjournment could be extended.

Mr. EURROUGHS could not consent to fix any time for adjournment, at present. The House did so during the

competition, and e-public demand. It may be said that places far in and and thinly inhabited to the suffer by the arrangement. The solitary squatter in the wilderness might not it is true, hear the forest each establishment by the postupal shorm, and his annual letly awakened by the postman's born, and his annual let-might reach him energed with a greater expense than is now obliged to pay. But there is no place on the he is now obliged to pay. But there is no parse on the map which would not be supplied with mall facilities by paying a just equivalent, and if they are now supplied for its, it is because the burden of Post Office faration is imposed with disproportional weight on the populous sections of the land. But there is no reason why the East should pay the expenses of threading with the mail he wildernesses of the West, or of wading with it through the swamps and morasses of the South. This is a violation of the plainess suiters like of cond. I this

for the present that we lay before him a theme of medita-tion which will exercise his ingenuity, and afford a not un-probable incentive to thought. We onen the mine and leave him to trace its various veins of ore. Some of these lay obvious to the view. The curse of office invating, for example, an inseparable incident of popular government, every year exercises and in a ratio of predigious increase, a permitous infunce on the political moral of the coun-try. Under a tree trade system of Post Office business this epidemic evil would necessarily be abated in a vast degree." degree.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane.

Sim: The Aurora Borealis showed as complete an arch last hight at 11 o clock, as a rainbow, and of the width apparently of three or four rainbows; at one end expanding into somewhat of a broom or fan form, and tapering almost to a point at the other. One end seemed tapering almost to a point at the other. One end seemed to rest on the western horizon—swept through the zenith and came within a few degrees of the eastern horizon. It was like a snow white arch of cloud, brillianty light, and yet the stars were visible through it with undiminished luster. There were no changes or undulations init until it gradually faded away. At the same time there was a soft bright light from the northern horizon like the dawn of day. The weather, after extreme heat had become cool like the days of the laster part of October.

The above unusual and beautiful exhibition of the Auter. Borralis as seen at Newburg Tuesday evening, 12th list, reads to my memory an explanation of the abeno in

July 13, 1853.

A vast number of theories and hypotheses have engaged the attention and ingenuity of philosophers regarding the Autora Borealis. Among other things it has been ascribed to particles thrown off from the sun's atmosphere, to reflections of the sun upon the polar ices to broken up comets, and to electricity in vacuo; while in an earlier age it awakened superatitious terrors. while in an earlier age it awakened superstitious terrors

ments necessary to account for it exist in the air, and are regulated and governed by atmospherical laws, as plainly as the rainbow, or the lines which glow in the evening sky. The basis or "substrate" of the Aurora is unmistakably

gun could be finished. Consequently he dissented from the remark that it was best not to finish up all the business brought forward. That might be likerkimer economy, but it was not (hondaga economy. For his own part, he was willing to stay until the public business was done up. He was selected for a year, and he was willing to stay here for the entire of that period if it was necessary. The extra session had been complained of—not because the people were opposed to having the necessary public business completed, but because of the miserable management of those who assumed to control business. He knew the long session was complained of by a few editors, but those editors dion't know enough to pass from one town to another. They were not here, and could not know all the reasons which kept the House together. He, for one, trusted that this resolution would not pass.

Mr. OBRILEN though this resolution was too interesting to be disposed of in one day. He therefore mewed to lay it on the table.

Mr. W. TAYLOR reported complete the Railroad Acci-Mr W. TAYLOR reported complete the Railroad Acci-

## VETERANS OF 1812.

plained of is not so great in this city as in yours, the discks for shillings and sixpences is equally great. But how shall we get rid of them. You propose penal statues, and in this I agree with you, but with this reserve, that other and simpler methods should be tried first. You are aware that in France, a French decimal currency exists to the exclusion of all foreign coins, and also that the French Free Franc piece, which is nearly the same as our Dollar, is not divided into quarters as our Dollar is. In stead of quarters they have come of the value of two and three francs. Now at requires but little rediction to perceive that quarters are no more decimal than the shillings and sixpences and that all three should be done a way with together. Instead of quarters we should have come of the value of two and three dismes. The American currency should be decimal the quarters are not decimal and should no longer be somed. When we cease to have a com of which the shillings and supences are fractional parts, they will also coses to have their present nominal value.

Respectfully yours.

the survivors being extremely port. The veterans now desire that the Act of Congress of September, 1920, may be so amended as to grant 160 sores of land to each of them, and that so many of their number as are in destinate circumstances may be admitted to relief under the Pension Laws of 1818 and '50. It was mainly to promote these ob seets that the Convent on was held, when the following res

The Plaindealer, a weekly newspaper, edited by the late William Leggett, in advocating a Free Trade Post Office.

a) in thef.

when that it is meet and proper, and considered by this Conveninh is necessary that each county of this State send a Delagane to repeat Convention of the United States, to be hold in Philadel on the 1th day of January next.

rat Corps or the County of New York, an of fir the gen-ral duties in this county, with the title of Codenel who will be respectful alteroringly. I also appoint Hezzekish Elactor, Eq. of Delaware County: Thomas Maint, Eq. of Monty more. R hert Christie, Eq. of Renewler, Peter Barker, Eq. of Schenectady, Edward Suffern, Eq. of R chand Arthur S Johnson, Eq. of Tompkins, and Prior Banker, Esq., of Schenectady. Estated Suffern, Esq. of E. chand. Arthur S. Johnson, Esq., of Tompkins, and Attack Woodwarth. Esq., of Yates, data in their respective counties, with the title of Colonel, who through the tree era; in Chief, are directed, by the authority of the Contention, to appoint or cause to be decided, as hother off are under them as they may been proper and necessary, to organize their respective counties, by product gand eurolling the names of all who were engaged in the military services of the United States in the ext of 1912, who have recived the evidence thereof by a lack warrant, issued to their respectively, and make returns of the said enroll neutrone General in Colef, as soon as may be practicable, together with such hames as may be appointed or elected to any office therein.

ection to any office therein.

In this undertaking, the General feels his insufficiency
in this undertaking the General of the task sesigned to In this uncertaining, the General feets his insulance only in the increasing a complicition of the task assumed to include the property of the well known particular. This brother redelers in the war of this now surviving in a various countries within this Siste, and also the several lights. She fills, and other public offers, and the several lights. She fills, and other public offers, and the sons of a first selders of this war, he cannot but fatter him of that his cartions will be nest by a corresponding discition by all, throughout every country in the State, where the colored country in the State. position by all, throughout every county in the State, whereby the old and inform eithern soldier of that war, and the windows of those decleased, may be enabled to resolve the miserial law fully due them from the State, by reason of their said services, and that their claims upon the General Government may be duly considered and fully appre-

The General, therefore, most warmly solicits from the The General, therefore, most warmly solents from the reacts of the veterate of the war of 1812, who reads with in these countries, wherein no commandant has been appainted to meet and confer together, and forward to him the result of such conference in the name of some proper, efficient and active solider of that war, residing in this said country, for the said appointment of Add and Colonei Commandant of said country. No units Hannet, General in Chief of the Veterans of the War of 1812.

John Alwayse, Addescomp.

Sons or Tampan sare .- The Grand Division of Eastern New York closed its Regular Quarterly Session on Thursday ast, the 18th met at Lesex, Essex County. The attendance representatives was unusually large, and a considerable manry of Northern New York. The following resolutions were submitted to the Grand Division, and unanimously

Resolved. That in view of the vast amount of mise gradation orime and transion, which has ever followed in the train of the liquer traffic, a strict prohibitory law is im-perstively called for to chief the community from its

ful consequences
ful co Reserved. That where we are determined to her our un-most electrions to secure the passage of a soul a law believ-ing that nothing short of a penal enactment will meet the edge key, we will reduce nothing of the law and labor of love in the use it moral persuasives to induce the insbriare and moderate crimker to abandon the habit, which is only evil

moderate ormaner to accompt the nabil, which is only evil and the end of which is ceath.

Associated, As the sense of this body, that it is the dury of each one who loves his fellow man, whether a Son of Temperance or member of other kindred association, as well the lover of law and order, as the philar thropist, to aid in all suitable ways to accomptish this most desirable object.

Resolved, That our most of shifts—Coercion for the trafficier, ment examiner for his visit. nord suasion for his victim. And while we purse atly continue our labors to rescue the sec. at from re trat head him in threll. THE RIVER DISASTER. NO MORE DEATHS.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST.

[From our Special Reporters.] POUGHKEEPSIE Monday, July II.
All of the patients at the Exchange Hotel are doing
well, with the exception of Robert Cottingham, of New
Haven, and James Johnson, of Williamsburgh, who are rather worse; it is feared that inflammation will ensuformer worse; it is leared that inflammation will ensure in Cottingbam's case, and it is not certain but Mr. Johnson has inhaled steam. The others appear to be all out of danger. The man Scott, who is lying on the sloop, at the wharf, is doing well, and will probably recover. No bodies have been found as yet, and the clark training the state of the state

I was coming up the steamboat was on the eastward I was about a mile from the steamboat was on the eastward I about a marrier of a mile off; I could have seen a vessel three quarters of a mile, without the aid of the lightning. I could form no idea of what the result would have been if the two vessels had kept their courses as when I saw them, the name of the sloop on which I was is Kimball; the steamboat came toward us, the steamboat altered her course, when she raw us, to the eastward, and I luffed to the westward, when the steamboat passed us she was little above the Milton Ferry from where she passed us to the place where she was at the time of the accident, I suppose was about a mile. (Here Mr. Burns, the owner of the shoop came in and desired to admit a counsel, but it was not admireable.)

rather some it is forced that the storm and a first places that is liked electric and the character appear to be all out of danger. The mas North who is lying on the side, at the which we been sinced as yet, and the clerk testimony would appear to show that by his dispetition of the passengers in the attack-count that many. The iso You Itinien has been discharged, as his presence a witness to all outgen receiving. There are no other terms of interest, are that Mr. Johnson wife arrived last units Stannboot control, he says of taggets and the cause of the list Stannboot control, he says of taggets on the cause of the list Stannboot control, he may be a support of the same of the says of the same col. Nicholas Haggit was analously chosen General in Chief, in pursuance of these resolutions, and he immediately issued the following general orders:

Haggers as the following general orders:

Haggers of the Convention of the Sate of New York of hereby appear Quarter Master John Alwahe, of the Veneral Corps of the County of New York, an adder the general Corps of the County of New York, an adder the general County of New York, and adder the general County of New York, and addered the general County of New York, and the fact the general County of New York, and the fact the general County of New York, and the fact the general County of New York, and the fact the general County of New York, and the fact the general County of New York, and the fact the general County of New York, and the fact the general County of New York, and the fact the general County of New York, and the fact the general County of New York, and the fact the general County of New York, and the fact the general County of New York, and the fact the general County of New York, and the fact the general County of New York, and the fact the fact that the fact the general County of New York, and the fact the fact the fact that the fact the fact that the fact that the fact the fact that t In the first time, we should have passed each of the releast by a considerable distance; after the steamoust had first ten seen the count have a net ten steamoust had first ten seen the count have a net ten steamoust had first ten seen the count have a net ten steamoust had first ten seen the count have a net ten steamoust had area and green light term to state the steamoust had area and green light term to wind the steamoust had first ten steamoust the steamoust was not now place to carry one of the had that the steamoust could have been acked in time to prevent the collections we were probably running at the rate of 6 or 7 miles an boar at the time of the account we were not a great ways from the place of the account when we exist at chor.

Contain Hallenbeck exern—There was only a sarsana.

Captain Hallenbeck sworn-There was only a sarsapa. rilla hottle of liquor on board. Locked up in my value, I opened it when the Captain of the Regulus come on board, after the accident. Loud so because we had be a working in the rain, and were very wet, the bottle would hold no more than half a pint. Van Schaick was not in the least in terminal.

more than half a pint. Van Schatck was not in the least in textented.

John B. Meade, being sworn, deposed that he was on board the sloop Kimboll on the night of the column. I have resided partially for the last to years in the Scate of Ohio I am now second hand on the Kimboll from Fough heeps to Sing Sing, used to run to New York, at the time of the accident we were bound no from Sinz Sinz, laden with stone for Foughkeepsie I saw a steam that page is that night; I thought the Hendrik Hindson at first but afterwards I was convinced that the was the Empire of Troy, we were rather to the eastward of the center of the river when we met the steamboat, and she passed east of its can not not say positively what distince she was from its as we were stancing I think we were head and head she then sheered to the eastward of us, we were about three lengths distant from her when she turned sway from us, and we deared her by about 10 yards; when she three lengths distant from her when she turned away from us, and we cleared her by about 10 yards, when she sheered we infect if we both had kept our course as when we first saw each other we should have come into direct collision head and head, if we had not laifed to the west who is also sheered she would have struck our boom. If we meet a vessel, we having the wind first, and the other coming down, there is no other regulation, that I am aware of, than to clear each other as we must be steamfout sheered first and then we halfed the west then about three times the length of the steambout distant.

Ablect Birry, sworn—I had some conversation with the

Abert Berry, sworn-1 and sine conversation with the man Sout, who less on board the sloop Gen Livingston, resterdly morning, I acked him if he as a the sleamhost, o which be replied that he did not till it was too late, for a has he hold the man at the wheel to put his wheel up. It was not just have at. when he load the man at the wheel to put his wheel up, it was only just before the collision, which took place his mediately afterward that was all the conversation I had with him be is a stranger to me I am the wheelman of the steamer Empire. I now reside in Troy, formerly I resided in Poughkeepsie. I have been on board the Empire about 7 years; have had something to do with the wheel most of the time the rule of this river is that when a air of its beating up, it is our duty to give her way, when we see a sloop, we find which way she is going, and then we set in accordance, we frequently have to along our boats and ring the hell slow. In deep water, the heat steams

we see a sloop, we find which way she is going, and then we act in accordance, we frequently have to stop our boats and ring the bell slow. In deep water the boat steers easily I saw the sloop on Saturday morning, about three quarters of a mile ahead saling before the wind.

George R. Mallery, Clerk of the Empire, sworn—I reside in New York. I have been on the Empire since the 7th April was never on the Hudson, or any other ceaff, as officer I was on board at the time of the outlision. I was in bed at the time. I did not see any vessel before the collision in y first impression was, that we were sinking, there were so much scronning and hallowing, after I got out of my window, I waited below, and minister all to the wasts of the passengers, after which I got my books and papers, and when the sloop laden with coal came along side, when I took the stomboats papers on to the sloop according to my list there were 25 passengers on board we have to done hands, captains clerk, two pilots two engineers, two greavers or assistant contineers, six fireinen. we have it dock hands, caplain's clerk, two pilots two engineers, two greacers or assistant engineers, six diremen, one mate, one bagging man, one fregist man, one steward, one cook, and two assistants, and I think about twelve colored men as waiters, and three chambermaids, we have a waith kept on deck. I was up till about 11 o'clock that right; I receiled giving directors to a man named. I think, harrey Sherdan, about an awaing that was loose and dapping. I do not know positively that he was on the watch. I do not know where he resides; I do not know that it was customary to keep a watch on the look-out, the watch in a think of the list, the borrows of looking which I do not know where he resides I do not now that it was constrainty to keep a watch on the holds:

the which that it was constrainty to keep a watch on the holds:

the which that it was the beginner of looking of the Empire, and arrived at Brown's dock, foot of Twelfte are the in whit, and a side the angle of the longer of the Empire and arrived at Brown's dock, foot of Twelfte at I can set from a side the angle of the Empire as the wreck now first.

We can related from the proprieters of the Empire as once in the Empire as the empire a

I wanted it this morning to bring here, but they tolk as the clerk had locked it up, and he was not in, and I could not wait; we had not as many passengers as nearle no board. I think we started for Albany at the correct time, do not think that any person was drowned. I do not recoiler any person of the name of Sherman on board, we do not give steambat men tickets. I gave out but one of the state rooms over the boiler, and that was to a man named Bennett, who is now in Poughkeepsie; I suppose he is well, and short.

The Jury then adjourned to meet at 3 clock.

The Jury then adjourned to meet at 3 clock.

EVENTO. SYSSION, 3 P. N.

Casper Van Huisensworn—By a Juryman—Wehave the witness's testimony, before we confined him in the just as important witness, we have some little doubt on some points, we want to know what the orders given you were on the night of the accident I and also if you have seen the Captain since the accident.

By a legal gentleman present—I should like it better if you had asked the steamboat hand who came here the worning.

morning.

By the witness - The first order given me on the occasion

tain, there is no regular rule for our course, we generally go to the windward of a sleep, or setern of her. (He evidence in this case was about the same as the testimony of the other winesses.) Generally go to the windward; always so if there is no reasons to the contrary, a common phrase on a sloop is larboard and starboard, and the other terms above given.

Dr. Walter Hughson, aworn—I reside in Poughkespaie; I am a Medical Practitioner. I have attended at a same the intrins of C. Caffroy, C. Van Schaick, Mary licelet, Batty Gouvernir and John Svannon, and in my opinion these persons came to their deaths from injuries resolved from the accident on board the steamboat Empire, all to check, on Sanriday morning, the injuries of which these

Capt Levi Smith, sworn-Delivered the same testimos as that published in yesterday morning's Tribans, but we give it. I am Captain of the steamboat Empire, I was blow at the time of the accident, when I came on deal found the boiler was blown away, and the deca of the bost

found the boiler was blown away, and the deck of the seal in confusion. I had the altern belt rung for assistance; I consulted with Mr. Hodson, the Pilot, I saw a shop!a the distance, and Mr. Hudson took one of our analy best and went steer it, and brought it alongside, and took at the sick and wounded on board the sloop, the sloop stall alongside meantime a fire broke out on the starbord boiler, and we immediately set all hands and the passegers to work with pumps and buckets, and exognished. gers to work with cumma and buckets, and exonomiate
the fire in the meantime, the boat gritted along to the
east slore; after we had got to the eastward, a
propoler. I think the Wyoming came atomade, and we get
all the passengers on heard or her that would go, begoes
with the baggage, the beggage has been delivered to a
who had cherks used such as used no appropriate for
hear looked up in the store; the baggage master is been
now in charge of it, we telegraphed to New York to all
Newton, and tool thim that we should want assistance into mately; after all was done that could be for the gers. I then jurned my attention to the mathe hear by employing all the men that I could get I should think as near as I could ladge, as steambest was one third from the

get I should think, as near as I could hige, the standard was one thad from the east shows it time I first become aware of the accident I did not see the loop (Livingston) till after daying it should suppose to contain toon place between I and 20 chock, I want to be between I and 20 chock, I want to be between I and 20 chock is the boilers of the best are the years out. I believe they were inspected last Full by Peter 1. she is havitally entitled to run it is four feet from the houser to the authors of the river, it is a very difficult ma-ter to state if there has been an explosion or not. I heards has concussion. I was no manusclately, and if there has been an explosion, I should have seen the much exter As-with have at have been evident to me but I say coming of the kind. I was provided the Europe when she ran into 7, sloop, and sunk stone years as o

con account, some years a.e.

George C. Byrne, the Council for the Propriet rot the
op Layingston, would to prive test, Capt. South we
hat at the time when the Empire can on to magnets
in territist, when at Newbury Bay, and at Catalon

The Jury con eived the person had no right to ask the nestion, or to prove any such fact.
The Core ner ruled out the questions, on the ground

Alter meeting at co clock at the Court-House, they called

apt Smith, of the Empire. The Inquiry then closed Vereict probably this moraing in time for our evening edition.

The Empire Towed to New-York. On Sunday morning a pang of men was procured, and the officers set to work with them with a will—when, in \$ short time, they had shifted a large portion of the treight and other weighty articles-let the water out of her remile ing boiler, and she nearly righted on an even keel again She was then taken in tow by a sloop, and started for this city. She was met at 2 o'clock on Sunday evening, about two miles above Newburgh, by the steamboat Josephian

Mr. BURKOUGHS could not consent to fix any time for adjournment, at present. The House did so during the regular session, and it cost the State \$75,000. For one, he would not repeat his folly. Until he saw his way through the supply but he would not vote for any proposition to adjourn. These propositions were made for "Buncomb, and he could not, for that personage, vote for any proposition to sejou n, so long as it was palpable that belis which must pass, could not pass within the time fixed in this resolution to adjourn. make all education subservient to the fitting of our youth for some particular calling or profession. "Con-"servatives" and "Progressives" were described in a manner at once graphic and piquant, and elicited the heartiest applause. The study of the Classics, and that educational system which seeks to develop every mental fiscalt, he defer led in the most clear and convincing The CHAIR decided that the pending resolution-being minner, and the impression he left own his audience reported was equally favorable toward the erstor and his subject, amended

ne door closed at 7 o clock.

Adjourned to Monday morning. amount of business was transacted. A. C. Flanagan, Lisq. the ASSEMBLY..... FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M. present 6. W. P., presided. Three public meetings were held during the session, at which elequent addresses were On Mr. TAYLOR'S motion, the Kailroad Accident bill delivered by Representatives Edmonds, Mackean and Hawas referred to report complete.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. SEARING for negan. The inhabitants of Essex, and surrounding viltwo days.

The attendance of a quorum was challenged, the roll was called, and 00 members answered to their names. pages, througed the meetings, and a goodly number of Sons and Rechabites from Vermont were also present. Quite a revival has taken place in that section of country, and Seen after four others came in making a quorum. The third reading of tills was resumed, and the follow nothing short of the Maine Law will satisfy the iron yeaamend the charter of the Marine Society of New-

more essantial varieties of the control metrow, is any one weak enough to suppose that he activity of commerce would not soon supply a system of its own! Modes of conveyance would be instituted at nor they would be specify improved by the rival efforts of competition and would keep pace, step by step, with

morasses of the South. This is a violation of the plainest principles of equal rights.

"The subject of a free trade Post Office presents many considerations which it would be tedous to the reader to pursue to the end in all their raminestions. It is enough

net, re-us to my memory an explanation of the phenomena published a few months since in The National Latelity gener. I send a copy for republication in your paper, as it may interest some of the investigators of July 13, 1833.

MREEGROLOGY. From the National Intelligencer of February, 1852.

while in an earlier age it aware to be ing deemed ominous of war, pestilence and famine and a fearful supernatural precursor of the day of judgment.

The revelations of science have brushed away those delusions, and late experiments and discoveries show that it is an atmospherical phenomenon, that all the ele-

The basis or "sabstrate" of the Autora's unmist skably a light thin trasparent vapor approaching the condition of the cloud, called Cirus by meteorologists—each stratum reculiarly susceptible of magnetic influences.

Mr Fareday in his recent explanation of the power and force of electro magnetism, states that the magnetic force "twestathe card from pole to pole, resing in one hemisphere, and passes over the qualitative gloss in the high than in the equatorial extraction the other scans "plesse, which completes its circuit of power."

These "lines of magnetic force "rise at greater angles in the high than in the equatorial latitudes. In the higher latitudes they encounter, and act upon and irradiate the vaporous media which form the basis of the Autora Borea lies—while the corruscations—the fantsatic motions—the

Fig. while the corruscations the fantsatic motions the sunny hues the almost heat lighting glances and the primatic colors are due to the electro magnetic light retected on the watery part of the vapor, and the chemical agitations of the elements, in the mysterious meterological

Processes.
It appears from the feregoing data that the Aurora Borella consists of a translucent humid vapor, analogous to and not higher than the clouds, inflated, condensed, spread abroad, and otherwise moethed by gases and chemical at finities, and illuminated by a "meterological process evolving Electro Macketic Loury."

State Convention of the Veterans of the War of 1812. It will be remembered that in September, 1850, Congress passed an act granting to the surviving soldiers of the War f 1812, their widows or minor children, warrants for so much land as their several terms of service indicated the quantum for a term of service not exceeding four months being fifty acres. Immediately after the passage of this act, those survivors residing in the City of New-York formed an association termed. The Veteran Corps of the War of 1810," by which the names and residences of those who served in that war are enrolled throughout the City, and partially in the adjoining counties. A Conven

vention was held in this City on the ith mst, the proceed ings of which have been published.

The objects of the association are to promote their mutual interests and assist one another in time of need, many of

jects that the Convention was held, when the following res-olutions were adopted.

Remind, That this Convention deem it expedient to the furtherance of the various interests of the soldiers of the war of 1812, that this Vectoral Corps of the War of 1812, the so-studied as the solution the several counties, and the entailing of the names of those residue there in thoughout the State.

That there he exceed by the Convention, one Grinoral in-Cales, of the State of New York, who shall be hereby empowered to appear solution sides, with the title of Colonel, resolute in each county of the State, who is like manner may appoint, or course to be effected junior affects, with the title of Cantain and Lioutenant, for the object of en-coling and obtaining the names of shore surriving, who were congard in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain, de-cared June 18, 1812, and were homeably discharged the extension, and make returns of the same from time to time, as may be required by the General-on-Aber.

Col. Nicholas Haight was unacimously chosen General